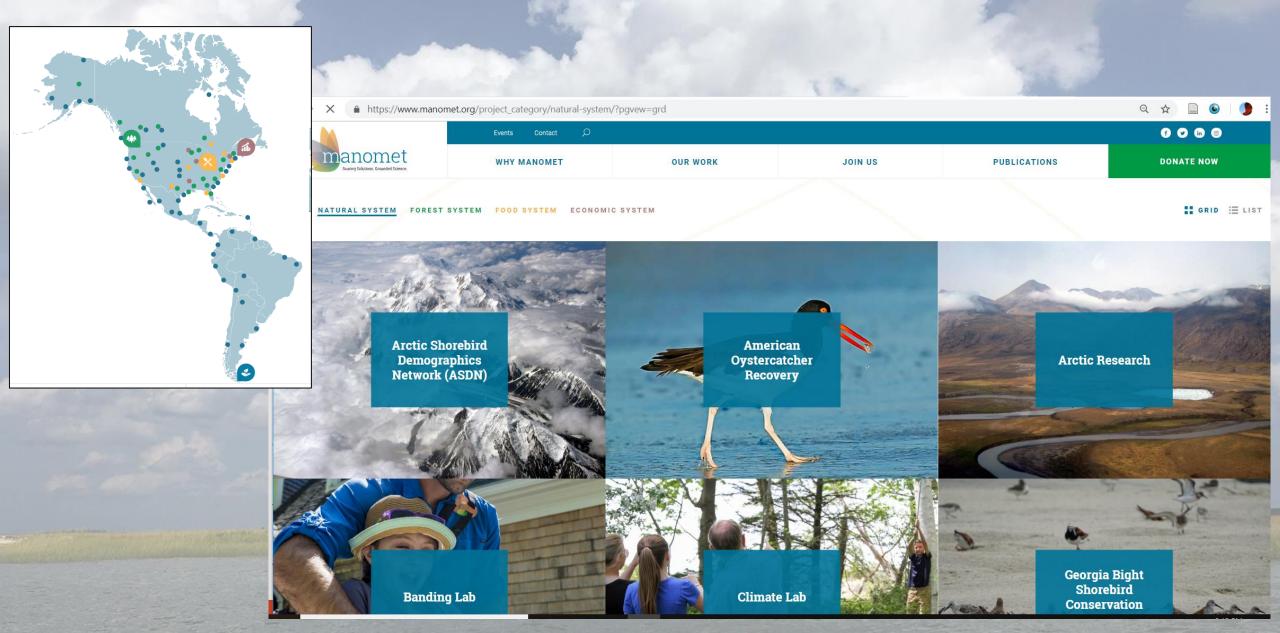


What does Manomet do?





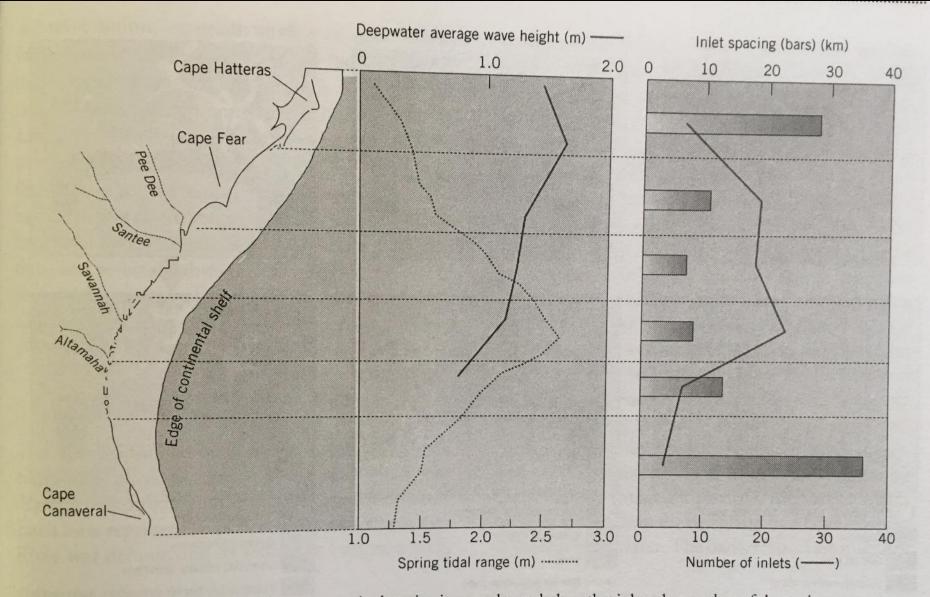


Fig. 8.27 The Georgia Bight exhibits a systematic alteration in coastal morphology that is largely a product of change in wave versus tidal energy, which in turn is a function of continental shelf width. (From D. M. FitzGerald, 1996, using data from D. Nummedal, G. Oertel, D. K. Hubbard & A. Hine, 1977, Tidal inlet variability – Cape Hatteras to Cape Canaveral. In *Proceedings of Coastal Sediments* '77. Charleston, SC: ASCE, pp. 543–62; Hayes, 1979, details in Fig. 8.3.)

The Georgia Bight offers...

- Extensive remote beaches
- High tidal range
- Vast expanses of mud and sand flats
 - Abundant food resources
 - Altamaha and other large river estuaries
- Minimal shoreline engineering, few modified inlets
- Many areas with limited disturbance
- Impoundments and managed wetlands



Habitat of hemispheric importance throughout the year



August-October (Fall) March-May (Spring)

Migration

Some shorebirds travel thousands of miles without stopping and need to rest and refuel here.



October-March

Winter

Good food resources, and mild winters make Georgia's coast a critical winter destination for many species.



March-September

Nesting

Threatened and rare species raise chicks on the beaches and need space to keep their babies safe

Birds rely on the Bight year-round!

Issues

Disturbance, habitat loss, climate change, low reproductive success



Issues

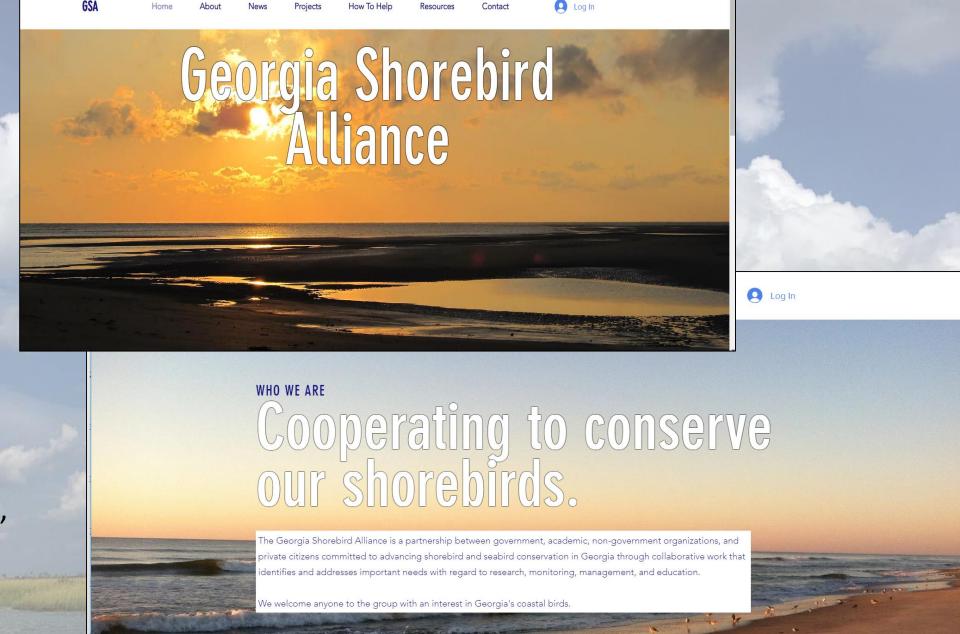
Disturbance, habitat loss, climate change, low reproductive success



Tools

Partnerships, education and outreach, research, management

- A partnership between government, academic, nongovernment organizations, private landowners, community members and volunteers
- Formed in 2012, led by Georgia DNR
- Used to apply for WHSRN designation, cooperative grants





- Identify focal sites and work with managers
- Increase education and outreach efforts
- Expand International Shorebird Surveys
- Support and unite regional alliances





GABSCI seeks to:

Maintaining Valuable Habitat

- Identify and reduce site specific threats to productivity
- Reduce disturbance for migrating, nesting and wintering birds
 - Recreationalists, dogs, vehicles
- Engage with managers of wetlands and duck clubs



GA P

GABSCI seeks to:

Planning Habitat for the

Future

 Develop Best Management Practices for coastal engineering projects

Collaborate with local municipalities

 Use research and apply tools to plan for future habitat requirements

Advocate for shorebirds!





• Standard Operating Procedures •



Guidance and Best Practices
for Evaluating and Managing Human
Disturbances to Migrating Shorebirds on
Coastal Lands in the
Northeastern United States

January 2019







Human Disturbance

Public-access beaches

"Reducing disturbance at public beaches in Georgia":

July 2019

Eco-tourism activities



"Education & Certification Program":
October 2019

Recreational boaters

"Determining areas of high use for dist. reduction": January 2019

(pending funding)

- Pre-education surveys to document biological disturbance at 4 sites following VT protocol
- 2) Social science surveys of dogwalkers to get site specific information for CBSM campaign
- 3) Implement disturbance reduction campaign
- 4) Follow-up with biological and human survey to measure success

















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Community-based social marketing

Select a behavior

Identify barriers and benefits

Develop strategies

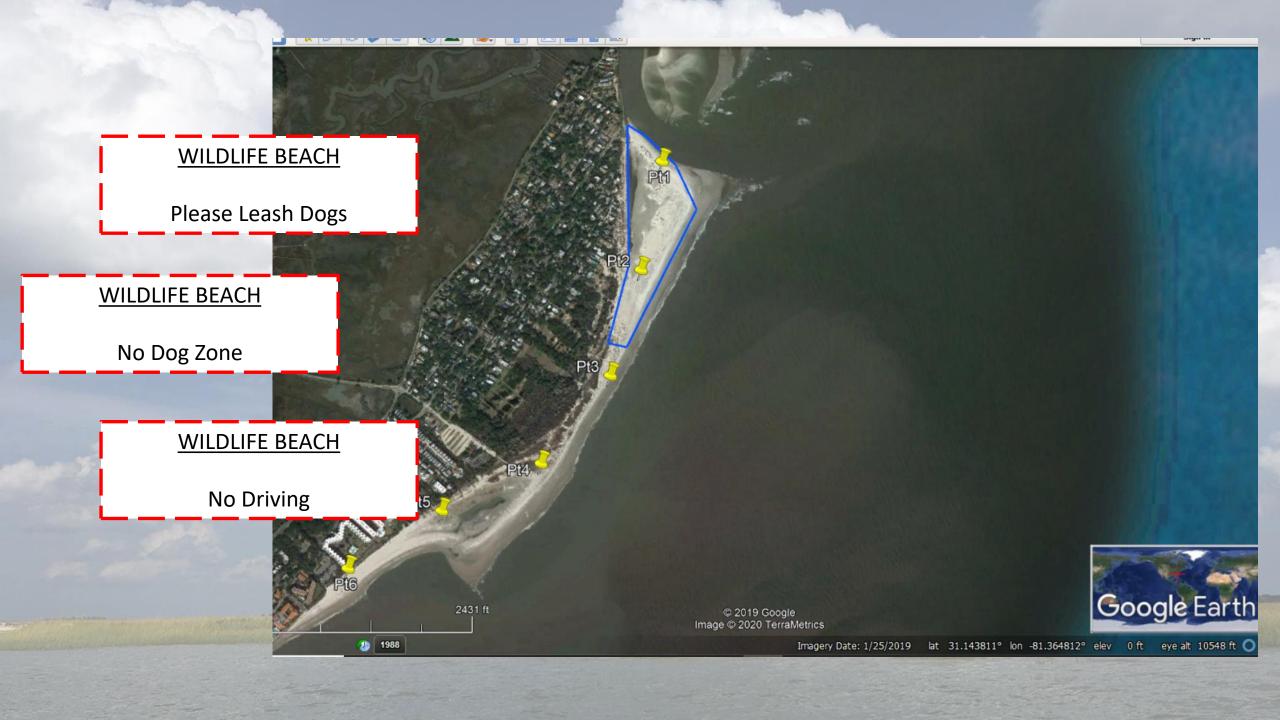
Overall campaign:

- Increased signage
- Increased stewards
- New zones, new expectations: "Wildlife beaches"

Pilot the program

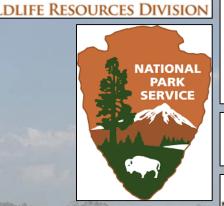
Implement on large scale





- Pre-education surveys to document biological disturbance at 4 sites following VT protocol
- 2) Social science surveys of dogwalkers to get site specific information for CBSM campaign
- 3) Implement disturbance reduction campaign
- 4) Follow-up with biological and human survey to measure success















2) Disturbance reduction with ecotourism education and certification

Sustainable Ecotourism and Shorebird Habitat Protection: Building a Certification Program for Tour Guides



Program Objectives

Ecotourism provides an opportunity to build support for conservation action. This project aims to leverage this opportunity to protect our wild Georgia coast, while supporting local, small business tour operators.



Program objective ONE

To reduce recreational disturbance of coastal habitat, which has serious implication for wildlife, specifically shorebirds.



Program objective TWO

To incentivize responsible ecotourism through a certification process thereby providing a marketable credential.

TASK ONE

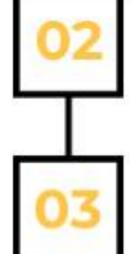
Develop database of charter boat, kayak and paddle board tour operators along the Georgia coast.

Project Deliverables

This project is funded by the Coastal Incentive Grant, managed by GA DNR's Coastal Resource Division. Funding for the first year of the project will allow for stakeholder input, program design and curriculum development.

TASK TWO

Generate interest and garner stakeholder input on content and structure of certification program.



TASK THREE

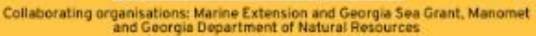
Develop curriculum, online and inperson resources and certify a minimum of 25 tour guides.





- Two year project, hold first training sessions in Spring 2021
- Certify 25 guides in Savannah and Brunswick
- Main costs in design, continue implementing with partners and GSA





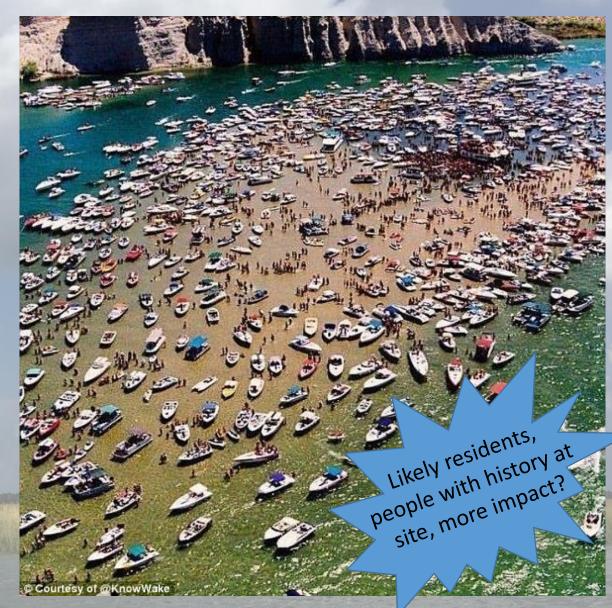
3) Disturbance reduction with recreational

boaters

The problem: Remote areas, dogs, little enforcement, important nesting and feeding sites

The plan:

- Use surveys, ISS, expert opinion to determine sites with most significant overlap
- At these sites, survey boaters to determine values and **point of access**.
- Use cameras to collect biological data
- Implement education and outreach strategies to change culture
- Assess success and scale up

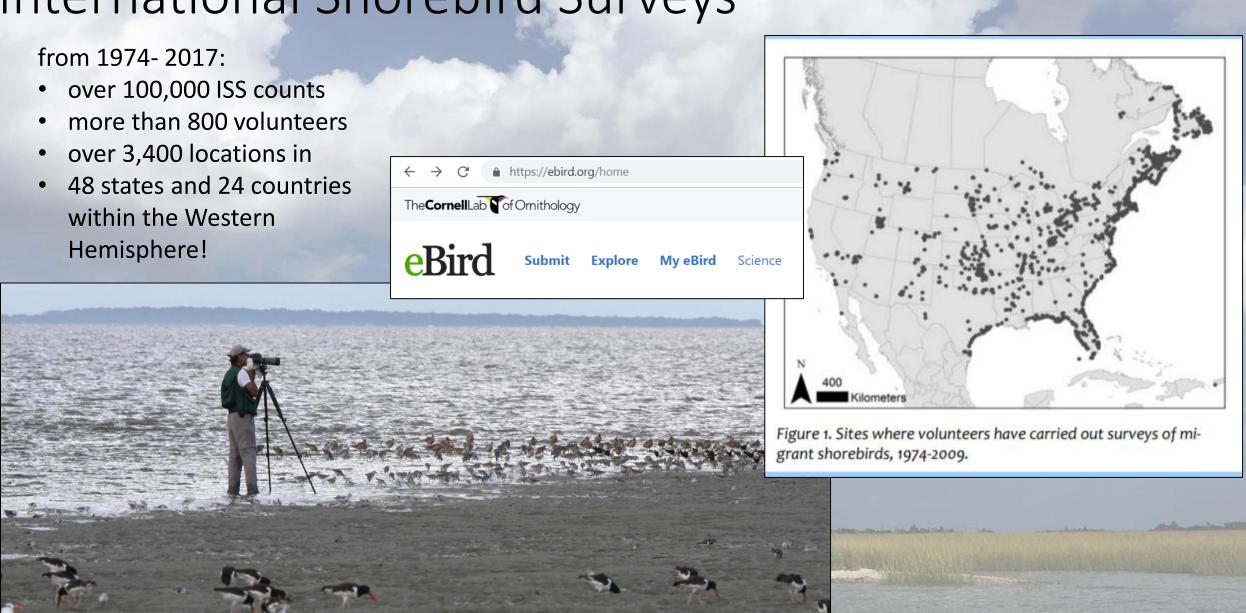


Main take-homes

- Expand focus to include migrating and wintering sites
- Three pronged approach with consistent messaging to create a culture of reducing disturbance
- Community involvement from early stages
- Partnerships make it possible
- Scale-up success within the Bight (and the world?!)



International Shorebird Surveys



International Shorebird Survey Mapping Tool



About the data...

Manomet created this map using ISS records retrieved from eBird, an online database of bird distribution and abundance from the Cornell Lab of Ornithology. Markers that hold a dot (•) are defined as eBird Hotspots.

The International Shorebird Survey (ISS) is an organization of dedicated partners and volunteers conducting field surveys during spring and fall migrations to provides hemispheric data on shorebirds.

Database currently includes all shorebird records entered into eBird through September 2019

Detailed instructions on how to use the data selectors are <u>HERE</u>

For questions and suggestions on this mapping tool or if you are interested in becoming an ISS volunteer, please contact Lisa Schibley at lschibley@manomet.org.

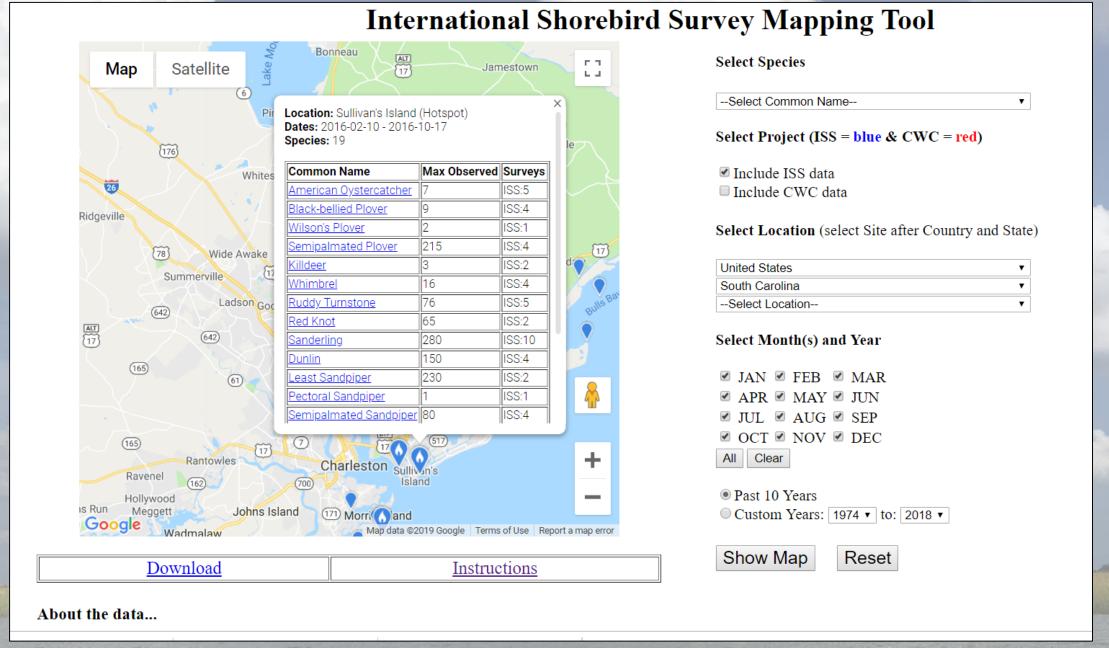


• What shorebird sites near me are not already covered in ISS?

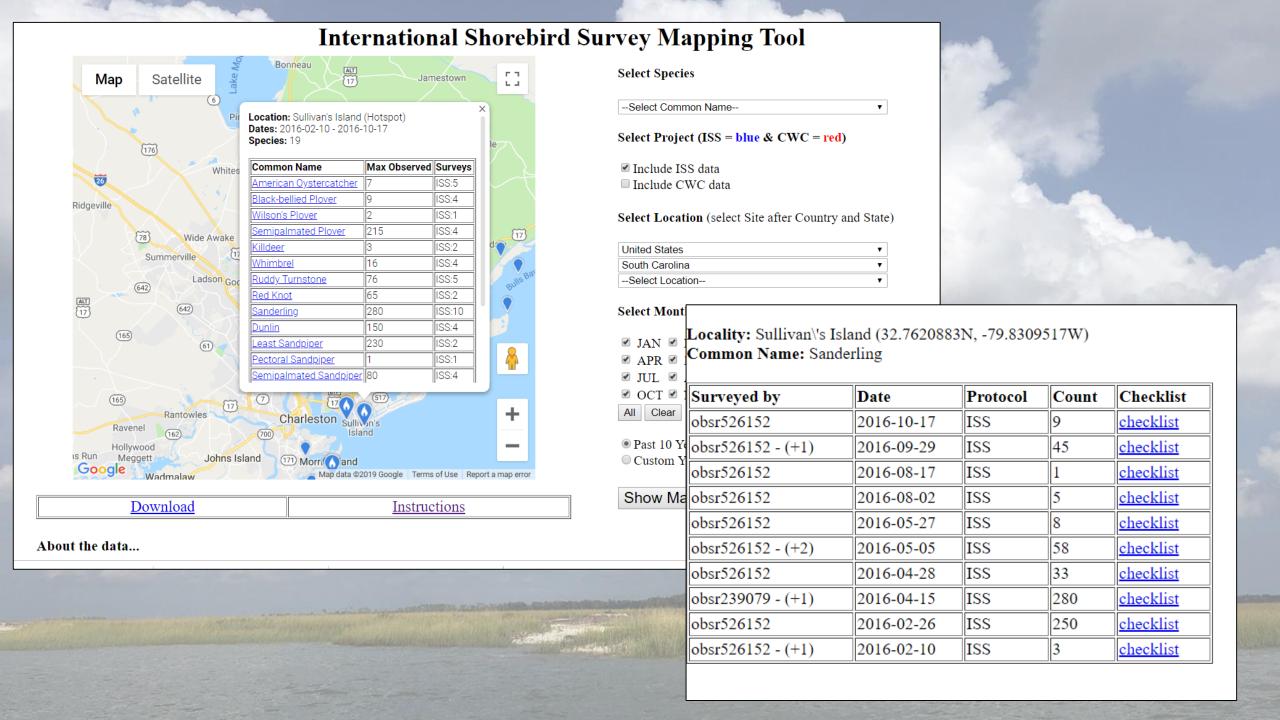
International Shorebird Survey Mapping Tool Landing Select Species Satellite Map Ladson Goose Creek --Select Common Name--(642) Wando Select Project (ISS = blue & CWC = red) Hanahan (165) 41) ✓ Include ISS data North ☐ Include CWC data Charleston Mt Pleasant **Select Location** (select Site after Country and State) (165) Charleston Sullin United States Ravenel (700) (162) South Carolina Hollywood Meggett Johns Island 171 Morri and --Select Location--Wadmalaw Island Select Month(s) and Year ✓ JAN ✓ FEB ✓ MAR Kiawah Island ☑ APR ☑ MAY ☑ JUN Edisto Islan ✓ OCT ✓ NOV ✓ DEC + Clear to Beach Past 10 Years Custom Years: 1974 ▼ to: 2018 ▼ Google Map data ©2019 Google Terms of Use Report a map error Show Map Reset Download Instructions About the data...

- In the past five years there have been 54 active ISS sites in SC
- Can see gaps in coverage or data entry

- What shorebird sites near me are not already covered in ISS?
- What shorebirds have other volunteers found in the past at my site?

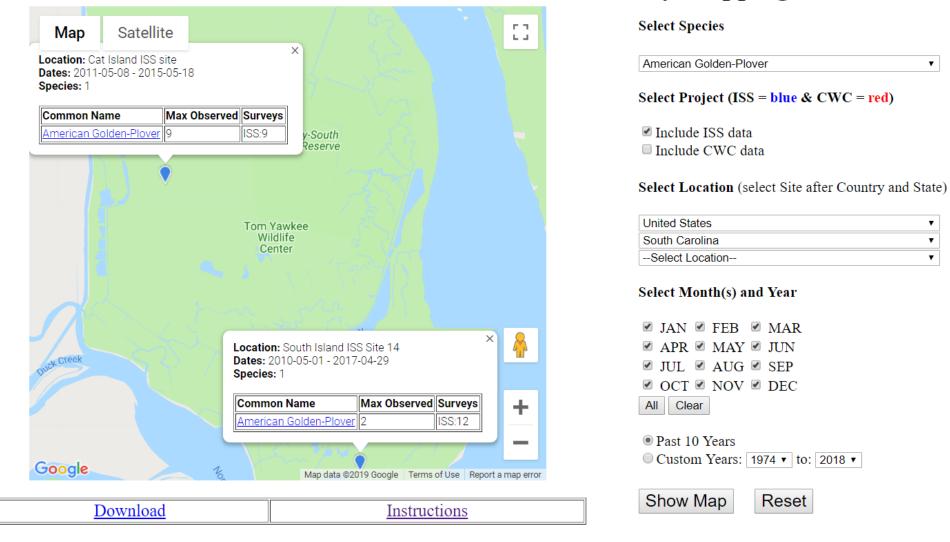


- What shorebird sites near me are not already covered in ISS?
- What shorebirds have other volunteers found in the past at my site?
- How have numbers of (insert your favorite shorebird here) changed over time at my site?



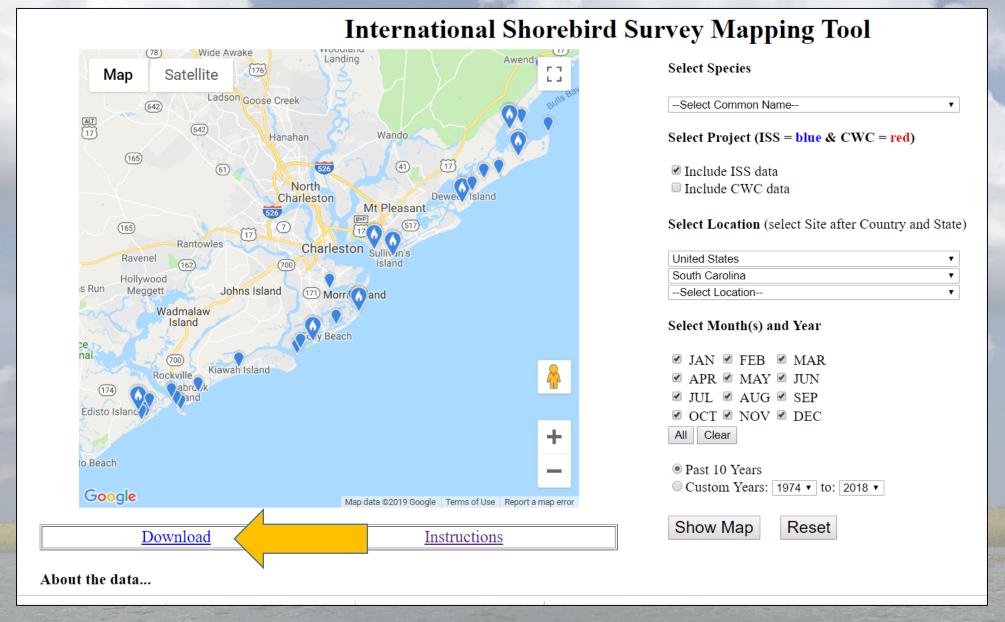
- What shorebird sites near me are not already covered in ISS?
- What shorebirds have other volunteers found in the past at my site?
- How have numbers of (insert your favorite shorebird here) changed over time at my site?
- Am I likely to see a (insert a somewhat unusual shorebird here) at my site?

International Shorebird Survey Mapping Tool

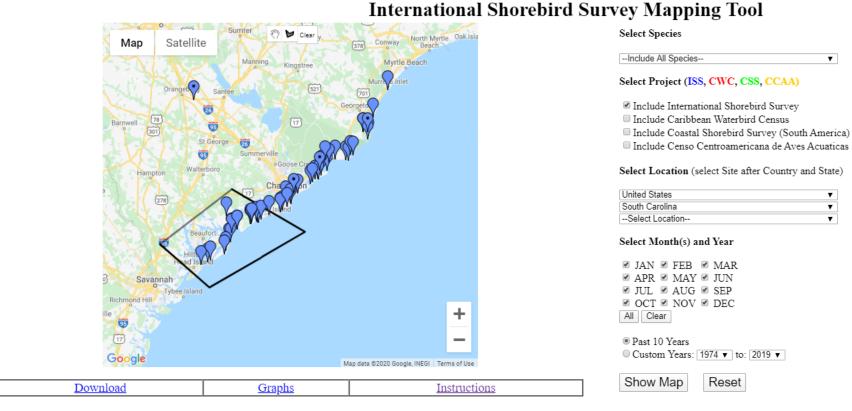


About the data...

And you can download the data too!



New features!



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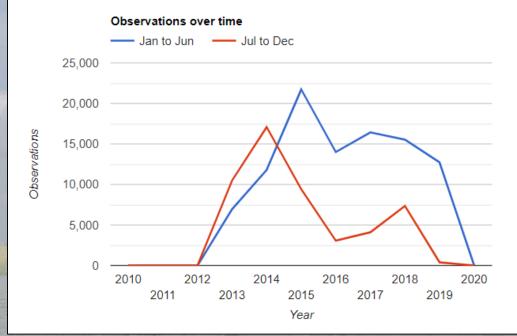
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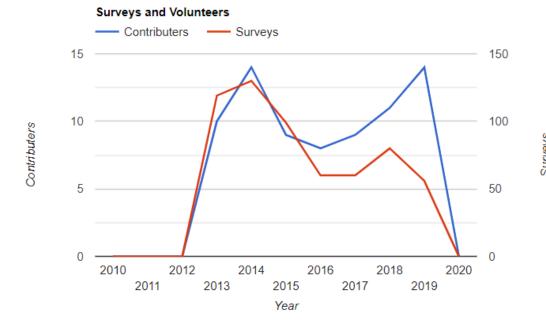
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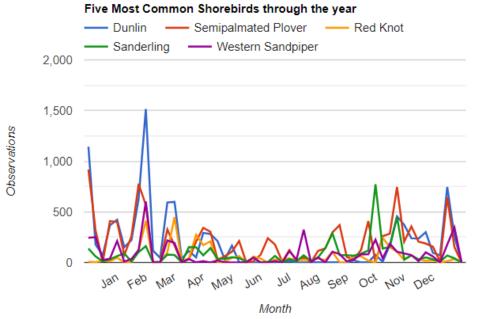




Most common shorebirds found at your site	
Apr, May, Jun	Aug, Sep, Oct, Nov
Semipalmated Plover	Semipalmated Plover
Dunlin	Sanderling
Red Knot	Dunlin
Semipalmated Sandpiper	Red Knot
Short-billed/Long-billed Dowitcher	Western Sandpiper
Sanderling	Black-bellied Plover
Least Sandpiper	Semipalmated Sandpiper
Willet	Short-billed/Long-billed Dowitcher
Whimbrel	Least Sandpiper
Black-bellied Plover	Marbled Godwit







New Quarterly Newsletter!

Volunteers Volunteers by Country Latin America and Caribbean by Year 2016-2018 2019 Goals » Over 100 Volunteers » Over 100 Sites » 40% of countries with ISS sites » 50% of sites are surveyed 3 or more times participated in ISS » 50% of WHSRN sites participate

International Shorebird Survey

Special Latin America and Caribbean Edition Newsletter August 2019

In the beginning...

In 1974, Manomet launched the volunteer-based International Shorebird Survey (ISS) to gather information on shorebirds and the habitats they depend on. With dedicated volunteers conducting surveys during spring and fall migrations, this monitoring network has completed over 100,000 surveys with counts surpassing 100 million shorebirds. The data compiled have been fundamental for population size and trend analyses, identification of many key stopover sites, and formed the principle data source documenting wide-scale shorebird population declines. This newsletter will focus on recent efforts to increase ISS in Latin America and the Caribbean.



Increasing ISS in Latin America and Caribbean

Numbers are up with targeted recruitment

Over the last three years the number of ISS participants has increased significantly with 106 volunteers participating from 2016-2018. That has lead to 144 sites in 2018 and doubled the eBird lists from 2016 to 2018. With the growth of volunteers, there was also a geographic expansion of ISS



ISS Updates:

- ISS Data contributes to 3 billion bird report
- ISS volunteers are eligible to purchase Kowa optics!
- Need support? Want to start a count? Have back data to enter? Want some training or have questions? Contact me!

10



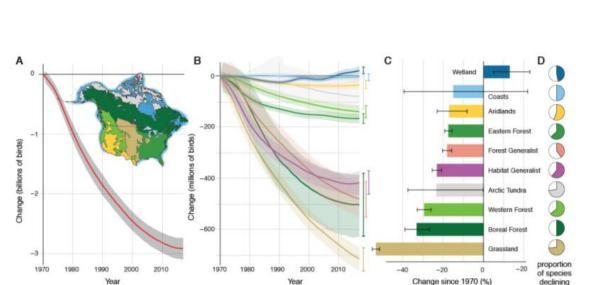


Fig. 1. Net population change in North American birds. (A) By integrating population size estimates and trajectories for 529 species (18), we show a net loss of 2.9 billion breeding birds across the continental avifauna since 1970. Gray shading represents \pm 95% credible intervals around total estimated loss. Map shows color-coded breeding biomes based on Bird Conservation Regions and land cover classification (18). (B) Net loss of abundance occurred across all major breeding biomes except wetlands (see Table 1). (C) Proportional net population change relative to 1970, \pm 95% C.I. (D) Proportion of species declining in each biome.

Thank You!

Contact Info:

Abby Sterling (<u>asterling@manomet.org</u>)
Brad Winn (bwinn@manomet.org)



